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291 for sarongs and slendangs [shawls worn over the
286 head or the chest]. I see plenty of tooth fil-
304 ing here. And nearly all the women, young and
276 old, have the awful looking betel teeth. The older men have the same betel teeth. The younger men seem to chew betel less, and I can see that their teeth are evened but are not filed down.

304 I saw a tattoo on the back of a woman and was
178 told that it is fairly common all over here. (I later noticed a young girl in Roworeke with an initial tattooed on her arm.) This tattooing, however, is no longer significant here. The design I saw looked like a kind of anchor design

291 Many of the women here, mainly the old but several of the young, go about with bare breasts. When working this seems to be quite common.

252 I saw several women pounding corn. They use
●412 a small round tree trunk mortar, and for a pestle
462 a mere pole. The corn is small and brownish. They call it djagung Solor or mata kuching, and it does look like small cats' eyes [the meaning of the latter term, in Indonesian].

231 This area is full of goats. There are also many pigs and a fair number of buffaloes, but I saw no cattle. There are many small horses here too. High in the mountains I saw an amazing band of fine looking horses who had gone wild after escaping. They can never be recaptured. I was told that there are deer, wild pigs, and wild buffaloes here.

776 At the lakes I asked if it might not be a fine place for nitu and suwanggi, and they looked sharply. They reverted to this cautiously and asked me if I could see the spirits. They are going to be cagey about pagan ideas, but when they are caught off-guard they agree that there are probably spirits in this mysterious place.

361 The plazas are of pounded earth, bare, with houses scattered about and the most conspicuous things being the stone graves.

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243 177 788 he came back, he at once made a sawah, and the others saw that it was good. Now, everyone plants at least one sawah. Formerly there were no sawah. This is an excellent case of acculturation via the hadj.

412 177 Formerly the people here did not use hoes or shovels. These came in at the time of the Dutch entry. Before that they had an iron tipped digging stick only. There are no carts. 493 They thought about my proposal for a group to buy one as an investment for hiring. Perhaps there is too little money even to pay for a bicycle here.

352 354 178 There are no tables, chairs, or lamps, except in rare houses like the kapitan's. The only new thing is the kerosene wick, not the lamp. It is called pelita.

342 178 The house type has changed here from a larger to a smaller structure, and many of the old style roofs are still to be seen.

291 178 Women now use bought cloth to make thin kebaya. Formerly they made blouses of homespun, but these are all gone. Men and women still wear homespun sarongs. Men wear this alone and are usually bare above the waist. If a man wears a selendang, he is a big man. If he wears a shirt, this is really very slick attire. There were no shoes here at all before, and few now.

301 753 [304] Men and women wore earrings before, the men ones of gold (look like silver) which the pagans still wear, and the women ones of a different style. The assistant's ears are pierced, but this is no longer done to the boys, only to the girls. Beads are worn by men and women on festive occasions. These are great ceremonial objects and are worn by the people who are proud of them. If one is not entitled to them, he will become sick if he wears a string of beads.

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533 871 In connection with special training for individuals, the only thing they can think of is that the children have flute lessons in school and learn to read notes.

212 In Wailolong fifty years ago only one person was literate.

191 212 Everyone here can speak the local language. Of the old folks, perhaps only one per cent can speak Indonesian. The younger people are learning it in school. No one here speaks Dutch. No one here speaks any other language. About fifty per cent of the population here can read and write. At the most perhaps ten persons read regularly or at least look at the mission paper. This is the only "reading matter" except for prayer books.

There is almost no writing done locally. Perhaps about ten people have at some time written or received a letter. One guru can read and write Arabic.

There is no special instruction given in reading and writing. There are no aliens, and hence no foreign languages used in the area. [207] There is no radio, and perhaps only the guru have ever seen movies.

178 412 262 There have been very few changes in the technology here introduced during the last fifty years. They are using shovels a bit, etc., but mainly the same old artifacts. In regard to food, there are a few changes. For example, there are new kinds of vegetables (in the old days they evidently had practically none), new varieties of bananas, etc. Evidently food was simple to the extreme in the old days.

286 323 000 The women spin and weave here, and this is perhaps the most important craft (in fact there is no doubt about it). There is no pottery (they buy such items from the few places where pottery is made). Recently, a few people have learned how to cook salt. There are about ten

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212 one could read or write. In fact, this goes for all of Manggarai. Everyone here speaks
191 the local language. About fifty per cent of the people here speak Malay, and most of those who are not able to speak it are oldsters. No one can speak Dutch or English here.

212 Only those who have gone to school can read
212 and write. No one reads Bentara, a mission
204 paper (although the guru does). Two people
797 read the sheet which the mission puts out for Manggarai. It is called Palita.

212 The only books here are religious books and song books (and books in the school?). Note: I saw many children with their school "tackle" hanging on a string around their necks. They wear them on their backs. They are a piece of chalk stuck in a bamboo, a ruler, and a bamboo with a wet cloth. These are for writing on slate.

[651] The children and other literates write in
[217] order to "keep books." Thus there are the "tax books" showing how much each person must pay in palm wine, etc., to the tuan tanah. These are written for him. All sorts of transactions are "recorded," e.g., prices, borrowing, gifts for such things as marriage feasts, etc. This is brand new. There is practically no other form of writing done here.

185 Everyone is eager to learn here. The only
191 language other than their own which is taught here is Malay, but in class four they are starting to learn Dutch, taught by the guru who was in a seminary for two years.

207 There are no radios here. Once a pastor in
546 1941 brought a movie projector here, and many people saw movies then. That's all.

412 There are many new tools here, for example, shovels, drills, and axes. They are even able
178 to make some of these now. There is much more
415 use of iron tools and utensils than was formerly the case.